JK

Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. : | | | | | | | |

BCA VI Semester (NEP Back) Examination, 2025-26

Information and Cyber Security

Paper Code						
B	C	A	6	0	0	1

Question Booklet Series
B

Time : 1 : 30 Hours] **[Maximum Marks : 75**

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। **सभी** प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work

रफ कार्य

1. Two-factor authentication requires:

   (A) One password

   (B) Two verification steps

   (C) No password

   (D) Only OTP

2. Wireless encryption protects:

   (A) Hardware

   (B) Data transmission

   (C) Power supply

   (D) Speed

3. Common wireless attack is:

   (A) Phishing

   (B) Eavesdropping

   (C) Printing

   (D) Backup

4. Smartphone pentesting is:

   (A) Repairing phone

   (B) Testing mobile security

   (C) Charging phone

   (D) Updating apps

5. Mobile app security focuses on:

   (A) Hardware

   (B) Application vulnerabilities

   (C) Battery

   (D) Screen

6. Hotspot security risk includes:

   (A) Strong encryption

   (B) Open access

   (C) Firewall

   (D) VPN

7. Wireless network is vulnerable due to:

   (A) Physical wires

   (B) Open signals

   (C) Hardware

   (D) CPU

8. Encryption method in Wi-Fi:

   (A) AES

   (B) DES

   (C) HTTP

   (D) FTP

9. Network authentication ensures:

(A) Speed

(B) Identity verification

(C) Storage

(D) Backup

10. Securing Wi-Fi includes:

(A) Open access

(B) Strong passwords

(C) No password

(D) Public sharing

11. ISO 27001 relates to:

(A) Networking

(B) Information security management

(C) Hardware

(D) Software

12. ISMS stands for:

(A) Information Security Management System

(B) Internet System

(C) Internal Security Model

(D) Integrated Software Model

13. Cyber law deals with:

(A) Physical crimes

(B) Digital crimes

(C) Traffic laws

(D) Banking only

14. IT Act 2000 applies to:

(A) Only hardware

(B) Electronic transactions

(C) Only banks

(D) Only emails

15. Security audit is:

(A) Hacking

(B) Network evaluation

(C) Programming

(D) Evaluation of security

16. Cybercrime investigation involves:

(A) Coding

(B) Evidence collection

(C) Hardware design

(D) Testing

17. Digital evidence is:

(A) Paper

(B) Electronic form

(C) Verbal proof

(D) Books

18. CERT-In is:

(A) Company

(B) Cyber security organization

(C) Software

(D) Hardware

19. Compliance means:

(A) Ignoring rules

(B) Following standards

(C) Breaking laws

(D) Coding

20. Risk assessment identifies:

(A) Data

(B) Threats

(C) Hardware

(D) Programs

21. Security standards ensure:

(A) Speed

(B) Safety

(C) Storage

(D) Coding

22. Information Security policy revolved around :

(A) ABC triad

(B) External

(C) CIA triad

(D) BIA triad

23. Cyber tribunal handles:

(A) Physical crimes

(B) Cyber disputes

(C) Traffic

(D) Banking

24. Investigation agency collects:

(A) Hardware

(B) Evidence

(C) Software

(D) Data cables

25. Data protection laws ensure:

(A) Data misuse

(B) Encryption

(C) Confidentiality

(D) Deletion

26. Audit report provides:

(A) Threats

(B) Findings

(C) Errors

(D) Data

27. Legal framework ensures:

(A) Proper Regulation

(B) Chaos

(C) Errors

(D) Hacking

28. IT Act covers:

(A) Only emails

(B) E-commerce

(C) Only banking

(D) Only hardware

29. Forensics supports:

(A) Crime investigation

(B) Coding

(C) Networking

(D) Hardware

30. Cyber standards improve:

(A) Risk

(B) Security

(C) Errors

(D) Attacks

31. Disaster recovery means:

(A) Data loss

(B) Restoring systems

(C) Deleting data

(D) Ignoring issues

32. DRP stands for:

(A) Disaster Recovery Plan

(B) Device Recovery Plan

(C) Digital Risk Plan

(D) Data Risk Process

33. Digital signature ensures:

(A) Speed

(B) Authenticity

(C) Storage

(D) Deletion

34. Penetration testing is:

(A) Attacking system

(B) Testing accuracy

(C) Deleting data

(D) Testing loophole in system

35. Vulnerability assessment finds:

(A) Strength

(B) Weakness

(C) Speed

(D) Storage

36. Computer forensics deals with:

(A) Hardware

(B) Digital evidence

(C) Networking

(D) Programming

37. Forensics investigation helps in :

(A) Data deletion

(B) Coding

(C) Chain of custody

(D) Testing

38. Chain of custody ensures:

(A) Data loss

(B) Evidence integrity

(C) Speed

(D) Storage

39. Incident response handles:

(A) Normal operation

(B) Security incidents

(C) Hardware

(D) Software

40. Risk management reduces:

(A) Security

(B) Encryption

(C) Threat

(D) Speed

41. Backup strategy protects:

(A) Hardware

(B) Data

(C) Network cables

(D) CPU

42. Data recovery restores:

(A) Lost data

(B) Hardware

(C) Programs

(D) OS

43. Forensic tools are used for:

(A) Gaming

(B) Investigation

(C) Coding

(D) Networking

44. Log analysis helps in:

(A) Ignoring data

(B) Merging issues

(C) Deleting logs

(D) Better issue finding

45. Ethical hackers are:

(A) Criminals

(B) Security professionals

(C) Users

(D) Students

46. Pen testing simulates:

(A) Normal use

(B) Loophole

(C) Attacks

(D) Backup

47. Digital evidence must be:

(A) Modified

(B) Preserved

(C) Deleted

(D) Ignored

48. Disaster recovery focuses on:

(A) Normalcy Restoration

(B) ISMS

(C) Hacking

(D) Coding

49. Security management ensures:

(A) Risk

(B) Protection

(C) Loss

(D) Errors

50. Digital Signature is important for:

(A) Confidentiality

(B) Coding

(C) Hardware

(D) Authentication

51. What is cyberspace?

(A) Physical cables

(B) Virtual internet environment

(C) Hardware

(D) Hacker

52. Netizens are:

(A) Hackers

(B) Neutral mind people

(C) Developers

(D) Internet users

53. IT Act implemented in:

(A) 1995

(B) 1998

(C) 2000

(D) 2005

54. Objective of IT Act is:

(A) Hardware control

(B) Legal recognition of e-records

(C) Programming

(D) Networking

55. Electronic records are:

(A) Paper files

(B) Digital data

(C) Verbal data

(D) Books

56. IDS stands for:

(A) Internal Delivery System

(B) Intrusion Detection System

(C) Internet Data Service

(D) Input Data System

57. IPS stands for:

(A) Internet Protection System

(B) Input Processing System

(C) Intrusion Prevention System

(D) Internal Protection System

58. IDS is used to:

(A) Prevent attacks

(B) Detect intrusions

(C) Store data

(D) Encrypt data

59. IPS is used to:

(A) Monitor only

(B) Detect and prevent attacks

(C) Backup data

(D) Speed network

60. Scope of IT Act includes:

(A) Cybercrime and e-governance

(B) firewall

(C) Printing

(D) Storage

61. Cyber jurisdiction means:

(A) Hardware control

(B) Legal authority in cyberspace

(C) Programming

(D) Networking

62. PKI stands for:

(A) Public Key Internet

(B) Private Key Infrastructure

(C) Protected Key Interface

(D) Public Knowledge Index

63. Digital certificates are issued by:

(A) Users

(B) CCA

(C) Certifying Authorities

(D) ISPs

64. Encryption means:

(A) Deleting data

(B) Copying data

(C) Making data unrecognizable

(D) Compressing data

65. Anomaly-based IDS detects:

(A) Known attacks

(B) Software bugs

(C) deviations from normal behaviour

(D) Hardware faults

66. Cyber ethics refers to:

(A) Hardware design

(B) Moral rules in cyberspace

(C) Networking

(D) Coding

67. IT Act provides legal status to:

(A) Paper records

(B) Cryptography

(C) Electronic transactions

(D) Printers

68. Certifying Authority issues:

(A) Passwords

(B) Digital certificates

(C) Firewalls

(D) Antivirus

69. Cyber law deals with:

(A) Physical crimes

(B) Cyber crimes

(C) Traffic rules

(D) Banking only

70. PKI includes:

(A) Router

(B) Digital certificate

(C) Switch

(D) Cable

71. What is computer security?

(A) Protecting hardware

(B) Adding threat

(C) Programming

(D) Protecting systems from threats

72. Which of the following is a cyber threat?

(A) Printer

(B) Virus

(C) Mouse

(D) Keyboard

73. Hacking refers to:

(A) Unauthorized access

(B) Securing systems

(C) Data storage

(D) Programming

74. Cracking means:

(A) Ethical hacking

(B) Breaking security systems

(C) Coding

(D) Testing software

75. Sneaking refers to:

(A) Authorized access

(B) Software hacking

(C) Hidden unauthorized access

(D) Debugging

76. A computer virus is:

(A) Hardware

(B) Malware

(C) Antivirus

(D) Firewall

77. Trojan Horse is:

(A) Antivirus

(B) Malware disguised as legitimate software

(C) Firewall

(D) Router

78. Worms are:

(A) Hardware bugs

(B) Type of virus

(C) Firewalls

(D) Self-replicating malware

79. Malicious code includes:

(A) Software bugs

(B) Harmful programs

(C) Drivers

(D) OS

80. Logic bomb activates:

(A) Immediately

(B) Randomly

(C) Based on specific condition

(D) Never

81. DoS attack aims to:

(A) Attack on confidentiality

(B) To attack on availability

(C) Attack on authentication

(D) Backup data

82. Phishing is:

(A) Fishing activity

(B) Fake communication to steal data

(C) Antivirus

(D) Firewall

83. MITM attack means:

(A) System crash

(B) Meet in the middle

(C) Intercepting communication

(D) Programming

84. Script kiddies are:

(A) Expert hackers

(B) Inexperienced attackers using tools

(C) Developers

(D) Admins

85. Firewall is used for:

(A) Storage

(B) Network security

(C) Programming

(D) Gaming

86. Social engineering involves:

(A) Manipulating people

(B) Torturing people

(C) Coding

(D) Networking

87. Password attack targets:

(A) Hardware

(B) User credentials

(C) Network cables

(D) Printers

88. Ransomware does:

(A) Protect data

(B) Backup data

(C) Locks data for ransom

(D) Delete OS

89. Network attack means:

(A) Physical damage

(B) Unauthorized network access

(C) Software update

(D) Programming

90. Defense against attacks includes:

(A) Ignoring threats

(B) Using security tools

(C) Sharing passwords

(D) Disabling firewall

91. Wireless networks use:

(A) Cables

(B) Radio waves

(C) Fiber only

(D) Satellites only

92. Bluetooth is used for:

(A) Short distance networking

(B) Long-range communication

(C) Storage

(D) Processing

93. WEP is:

(A) Strong security

(B) Weak encryption protocol

(C) Firewall

(D) Antivirus

94. WPA2 uses:

(A) No encryption

(B) Strong encryption

(C) Only passwords

(D) Open network

95. Rogue access point is:

(A) Authorized AP

(B) Unauthorized AP

(C) Router

(D) Switch

96. Wi-Fi sniffing is:

(A) Data encryption

(B) Capturing network traffic

(C) Blocking network

(D) Repairing network

97. MAC filtering works on:

(A) IP address

(B) MAC address

(C) URL

(D) Password

98. Mobile security protects:

(A) Only calls

(B) Smartphones and data

(C) Hardware only

(D) Network cables

99. SIM cloning means:

(A) SIM repair

(B) Copying SIM data

(C) Blocking SIM

(D) Destroying SIM

100. BYOD stands for:

(A) Bring Your Own Device

(B) Build Your Own Data

(C) Backup Your Own Data

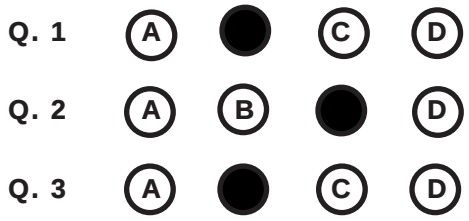
(D) Buy Your Own Device

Rough Work

रफ कार्य

Example :

Question :

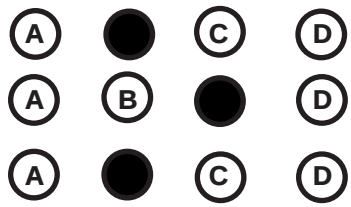


5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :



5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।